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dictionary under the word *ariēs*. Hence the term *Bewahrung* has no true application to *pariēs*, beyond this: there was such a word in Latin. It is a mistake to think that the formation of **fakkie* from *facie* can tell us anything about *pariēs*.

We can lengthen most speech-sounds without making appreciable changes of quality. But *r*, sounded as it was in Latin and is in Tuscan, lacks a held position; it can be repeated (as in *terra*), but not simply lengthened. This is why *aria* did not become **arria* when the other consonants were lengthened. The difference between simple *r* and a prolonged trill was so great that it was found more convenient to keep the simple sound. In this there was no real violation of a sound-law; *r* was a special kind of sound, essentially different from other consonants, and therefore it followed a special law of its own. Likewise in early western Germanic the sound *j* (or hiatus-*i*) caused a lengthening of any preceding consonant except *r*.¹

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CORRECTIONS

In my article on *locus*, printed in *Modern Philology* for last March, the derivation-mark should be reversed in the first line of the first paragraph; in the second line of p. 164, and at the end of the paragraph near the middle of p. 164.

E. H. T.

¹ Streitberg, *Urgermanische Grammatik*, Heidelberg, 1896, § 131.